

217/782-0610

Arrow Gear Company
Downers Grove
NPDES Permit No. IL0038016
Final Permit

DEC 22 1983

Arrow Gear Company
2301 Curtiss Street
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

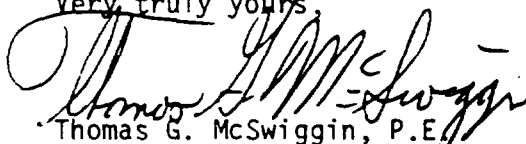
Gentlemen:

Attached is the final NPDES Permit for your discharge. The Permit as issued covers discharge limitations, monitoring, and reporting requirements. The failure of you to meet any portion of the Permit could result in civil and/or criminal penalties. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency is ready and willing to assist you in interpreting any of the conditions of the Permit as they relate specifically to your discharge.

The Permit as issued is effective as of the date indicated on the first page of the Permit. You have the right to appeal any condition of the Permit to the Illinois Pollution Control Board prior to the effective date.

Should you have questions concerning the Permit, please contact Yogesh Sheth at the telephone number indicated above.

Very truly yours,



Thomas G. McSwiggin, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

TGM:TRK:YVS:sd/8195c/45

Enclosure: Final Permit

cc: USEPA/With Enclosure
Region II/With Enclosure
Permit Section
Records Unit
Consulting Engineer

NPDES Permit No. IL0038016

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control

2200 Churchill Road

Springfield, Illinois 62706

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

Reissued (NPDES) Permit

Expiration Date: October 1, 1988

Issue Date: December 22, 1983
Effective Date: January 21, 1984

Name and Address of Permittee:

Arrow Gear Company
2301 Curtiss Street
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

Facility Name and Address:

Arrow Gear Company
2301 Curtiss Street
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515
DuPage County

Discharge Number and Name:

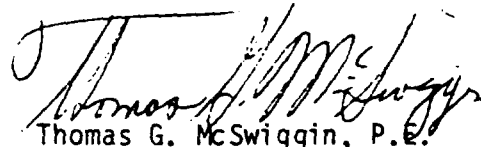
001: Furnace Cooling Water

Receiving Waters

St. Joseph Creek, tributary
to the East Branch of the
DuPage River

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Subtitle C and/or Subtitle D Rules and Regulations of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, and the FWPCA, the above-named permittee is hereby authorized to discharge at the above location to the above-named receiving stream in accordance with the standard conditions and attachments herein.

Permittee is not authorized to discharge after the above expiration date. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit the proper application as required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) not later than 180 days prior to the expiration date.



Thomas G. McSwiggin, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

TGM:TRK:YVS:sd/sp/8197c

NPDES Permit No. IL0038016

Effluent Limitations and Monitoring

| PARAMETER | LOAD LIMITS lbs/day | | CONCENTRATION LIMITS mg/l | | SAMPLE FREQUENCY | SAMPLE TYPE |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | 30 DAY AVG. | DAILY MAX. | 30 DAY AVG. | DAILY MAX. | | |

. From the effective date of this permit until the expiration date of this permit, the effluent of the following discharge(s) shall be monitored and limited at all times as follows:

Outfall(s): 001

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---------|---------------|
| Flow (MGD) | | | | | 1/Month | Instantaneous |
| pH | See Special Condition No. 1 | | | | 1/Month | Grab |
| Temperature | See Special Condition No. 2 | | | | 1/Month | Grab |

Special Conditions

1. The pH shall be in the range 6.0 to 9.0.
2. Discharge of wastewater from this facility must not alone or in combination with other sources cause the receiving stream to violate the following thermal limitations at the edge of the mixing zone which is defined by Section 302.211, Illinois Administration Code, Title 35, Chapter 1, Subtitle C, as amended:

- A. Maximum temperature rise above natural temperature must not exceed 5°F (2.8°C).
- B. Water temperature at representative locations in the main river shall not exceed the maximum limits in the following table during more than one (1) percent of the hours in the 12-month period ending with any month. Moreover, at no time shall the water temperature at such locations exceed the maximum limits in the following table by more than 3°F (1.7°C). (Main river temperatures are temperatures of those portions of the river essentially similar to and following the same thermal regime as the temperatures of the main flow of the river.)

| | <u>Jan.</u> | <u>Feb.</u> | <u>Mar.</u> | <u>Apr.</u> | <u>May</u> | <u>June</u> | <u>July</u> | <u>Aug.</u> | <u>Sept.</u> | <u>Oct.</u> | <u>Nov.</u> | <u>Dec.</u> |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| °F | 60 | 60 | 60 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 60 |
| °C | 16 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 16 |

3. Samples taken in compliance with the effluent monitoring requirements shall be taken at a point representative of the discharge, but prior to entry into the receiving stream.
4. The permittee shall record monitoring results on Discharge Monitoring Report forms using one such form for each discharge each month. The completed Discharge Monitoring Report form shall be submitted monthly to IEPA, no later than the 15th of the following month, unless otherwise specified by the Agency, to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Compliance Assurance Section
2200 Churchill Road
Springfield, Illinois 62706

5. For the purpose of this permit, this discharge is limited solely to furnace cooling water free from other process wastewater discharges.

Standard ConditionsDefinitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, Ch. 111 1/2 Ill. Rev. Stat., Sec. 1001-1051 as amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Chapter 3 means the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations, Chapter 3: Water Pollution.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L. 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Graze Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 8-hour period.

Flow-Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that the time interval between each aliquot is proportional to the volume of each aliquot. It is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

(2) Duty to comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, suspension and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

(3) Duty to reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity authorized by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.

(4) Duty to halt or reduce activity. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the permittee shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with its permit, control production or all discharges or both until the facility is restored, or an alternate method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies, for example, when the primary source of power of the treatment facility fails, is reduced, or lost.

(5) Duty to mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

(6) Proper operation and maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of

this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

(7) Permit actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.

(8) Property rights. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

(9) Duty to provide information. The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

(10) Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

(c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and

(d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(11) Monitoring and records.

(a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

(b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Agency at any time.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

(2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

(3) The date(s) analyses were performed;

(4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

(5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and

(6) The results of such analyses.

(12) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

(13) Signature requirement. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.

(a) Applications. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(b) Reports. All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and

- (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.
- (c) Changes to Authorization. If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(12) Reporting requirements.

- (a) Planned Changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility.
- (b) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (c) Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- (d) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

- (1) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).
- (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

- (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.

- (e) Twenty-four hour reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; any steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours:

- (1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;
- (2) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit to be reported within 24 hours;
- The Agency may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- (4) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (2)(c), (c), or (e), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (2)(e).
- (e) Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

- (13) Transfer of permits. A permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

- (a) The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

- (b) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit, responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new permittees; and

- (c) The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.

- (14) All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:

- (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l);
- (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acetamin and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

- (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or
- (4) The level established by the Agency in this permit.
- (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture any intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.

- (15) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:

- (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
- (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

- (c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

- (16) If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:

- (1) User charges pursuant to Section 204(b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR 35;

- (2) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and

- (3) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

- (17) If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(c)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or renewed, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

- (18) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to Title 910(n) is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.

- (19) The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.

- (20) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500, nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

- (21) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

- (22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

- (23) Collected screenings, sludges, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.

- (24) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s) shall govern.

- (25) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of Chapter 3, Chapter 4, Chapter 5, and all applicable orders of the Board.

- (26) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit shall continue in full force and effect.

**State of Illinois
Environmental Protection Agency
Instructions for Completing Discharge Monitoring Reports**

The purpose of these instructions is to inform Illinois NPDES permittees how Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's) should be completed. Please take the time to review these instructions carefully and compare them with procedures currently in use.

Definitions

NPDES means the system created under Section 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the Clean Water Act for administering a permit program. NPDES stands for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

IEPA means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Agency means IEPA.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24 hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass (quantity), the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day. To express the mass discharged use one of the following formulas:

Pounds per day = concentration (mg/l) x flow (mgd) x 8.34
Kilograms per day = concentration (mg/l) x flow (mgd) x 3.79

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharge over a

calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, usually Sunday through Saturday, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week. Where a new month starts in the middle of a week, that weekly average shall be reported with the month in which the Wednesday of that week falls.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

24 Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24 hour period.

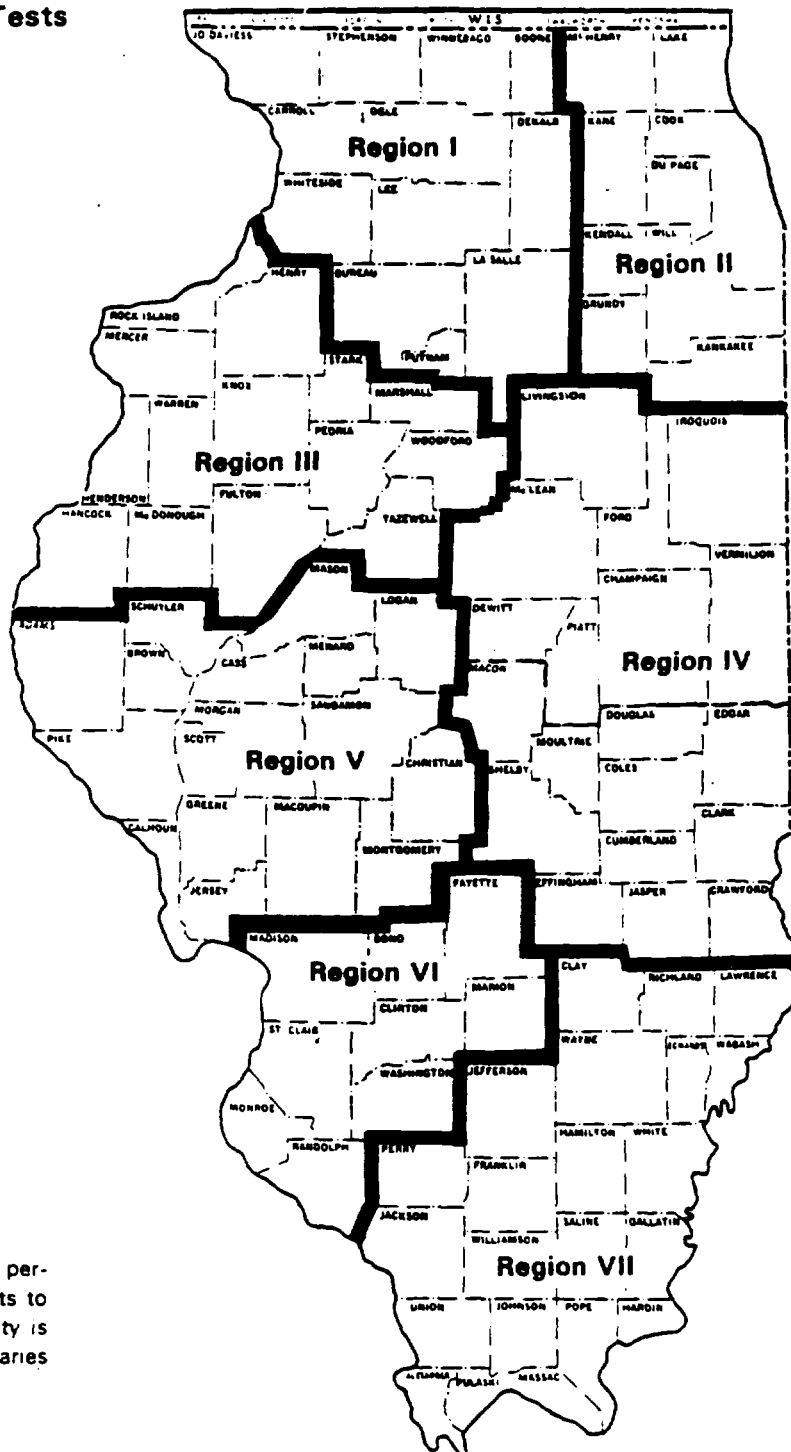
8 Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8 hour period.

Flow Proportioned Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that a sample aliquot is collected when a specified amount of flow passes the sampling point or that when a sample aliquot is collected its volume will be proportioned to the flow at that time.

Included is a copy of a Discharge Monitoring Report with numbers at various points of data entry. The numbers correspond to the following paragraphs which explain how to enter the required data.

Storet Numbers for Commonly Required Tests

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Ammonia Nitrogen | 00610 |
| Arsenic | 01002 |
| Barium (total) | 01007 |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) | 00310 |
| Cadmium (total) | 01027 |
| Chlorine Residual | 50060 |
| Chromium (hexavalent) | 01032 |
| Chromium (trivalent) | 01033 |
| Copper (total) | 01042 |
| Cyanide | 00720 |
| Dissolved Oxygen | 00300 |
| Fecal Coliform | 31616 |
| Fluoride (total) | 00951 |
| Iron (total) | 01045 |
| Iron (dissolved) | 01046 |
| Lead (total) | 01051 |
| Manganese (total) | 01055 |
| Mercury (total) | 71900 |
| Nickel (total) | 01067 |
| Oil (Hexane soluble) | 00550 |
| pH (field determination) | 00440 |
| pH (laboratory determination) | 00403 |
| Phenols | 32730 |
| Phosphorus | 00665 |
| Selenium (total) | 01145 |
| Silver | 01077 |
| Temperature | 00010 |
| Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) | 00515 |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | 00530 |
| Zinc (total) | 01092 |



While it is not mandatory, it would be helpful to Agency personnel assigned to sorting Discharge Monitoring Reports to write on the top of the DMR in which region this facility is located. The map is provided to show the regional boundaries for the Division of Water Pollution Control.